

Amendments to the Claims

1. (original) A display system comprising:
a pair of displays, the displays being at an obtuse angle to each other; and
a beam splitter so positioned relative to the two displays at the bisectrix of said angle to combine images from the displays whereby one image is transmitted by the beam splitter and the other image is reflected by the beam splitter to provide direct view of images from the displays.
2. (cancelled)
3. (original) The display system of claim 1, wherein the displays are at an angle greater than 90 degrees to about 170 degrees relative to each other.
4. (original) The display system of claim 1, wherein the displays are at an angle of from about 110 degrees to about 140 degrees relative to each other.
5. (original) The display system of claim 1, wherein the displays are at an angle of approximately 120 degrees relative to each other.
6. (original) The display system of claim 1 in which the displays are flat panel LCDs.
7. (original) The display system of claim 1,
wherein the displays each have a polarized light output, the polarization for both displays being the same; and
wherein the images can be separated based on polarization.
8. (previously presented) A display system comprising:

a pair of displays, the displays being at an obtuse angle to each other and having a polarized light outputs, the polarization for both displays being the same; and

a beam splitter so positioned relative to the two displays at the bisectrix of said angle to combine images from the displays whereby one image is transmitted by the beam splitter and the other image is reflected by the beam splitter to provide direct view of images from the displays; and

wherein the polarization is modified by adding quarter wave plates, respectively, to the light paths from the LCDs so that the images from the respective displays as viewed via the beam splitter are separated by right and left circular polarized light.

9. (original) The display system of claim 7, in which circular polarization is created by a single quarter wave plate located between the beam splitter and the eye of a viewer.

10. (previously presented) A display system comprising:

a pair of displays, the displays being at an obtuse angle to each other; and

a beam splitter so positioned relative to the two displays at the bisectrix of said angle to combine images from the displays whereby one image is transmitted by the beam splitter and the other image is reflected by the beam splitter to provide direct view of images from the displays

wherein the displays each have a polarized light output, the polarization for both displays being the same;

wherein the images can be separated based on polarization; and

wherein the polarization for both displays is circular.

11. (original) The display system of claim 10, wherein the beam splitter combines images from both displays to provide viewable overlapping images that respectively have circular polarization in opposite directions.

12. (cancelled)

13. (original) The display system of claim 11 wherein the displays are at an angle greater than 90 degrees to about 170 degrees relative to each other.

14. (original) The display system of claim 11, wherein the displays are at an angle of from about 110 degrees to about 140 degrees relative to each other.

15. (original) The display system of claim 11, wherein the displays are at an angle of approximately 120 degrees relative to each other.

16. (previously presented) A method of displaying stereo images, comprising simultaneously displaying a left image on a first display and a right image on another a second display at an obtuse angle relative to the first display such that the left and right images have the optical polarization in the same direction, and using a beam splitter so positioned relative to the two first and second displays that one can be viewed directly through the beam splitter and the other can be viewed by reflected light from the beam splitter combining those images in a common light path such that the optical polarization of the left image portion and the right image portion are different in such common light path such that the image portions can be separated based on optical polarization.

17. (original) The method of claim 16, further comprising discriminating the respective images in the common light path using optical polarization.

18. (previously presented) The method of claim 17, wherein the images are color images, each being composed of an assemblage of lines of different respective colors, and wherein the color image from the first display is an arrangement in a one sequence and the color image from the second display is in an arrangement in the opposite sequence.

19. (previously presented) A method of presenting a stereoscopic image for viewing, comprising presenting a left eye image on a display, presenting a right eye image on another display that is at an obtuse angle relative to the first mentioned display, both said presenting steps presenting such images having optical polarization in the same direction, and using a beam splitter that is so positioned relative to the two displays combining in a substantially common light path the respective images such that the respective images in the common light path have different optical polarization, whereby the images can be separated based on polarization so that one image can be viewed directly through the beam splitter by one eye and the other can be viewed by reflected light from the beam splitter by the other eye.

20. (original) The method of claim 19, further comprising discriminating between the left eye image and right eye image for viewing by respective left and right eyes the respective left and right eye images from the light in the common light path.

21. (original) The method of claim 19, further comprising inverting the image data for one of the images for presenting for viewing in substantially superposed relation to the other image.

22-23. (cancelled)

24. (original) A display system, comprising,
a first display having optical polarization characteristics,
a second display smaller in area than the first display and having optical polarization characteristics, the second display being at an angle to the first display
a beam splitter at the bisectrix of the angle between the first and second displays combining in superimposed viewable relation along a common light path images from the second display with images from a corresponding area of the first display by transmitting an image from one display and reflecting an image from the other display.

25-27. (cancelled)

28. (previously presented) A display system comprising:
a pair of display devices, the display devices providing respective polarized light outputs, the display devices being at an obtuse angle to each other; and
a beam splitter so positioned relative to the two display devices at the bisectrix of said angle to combine images from the display devices whereby one image is transmitted by the beam splitter and the other image is reflected by the beam splitter to provide direct view of images from the displays.

29. (previously presented) The display system of claim 28,
wherein the displays each have a polarized light output, the polarization for both displays being the same; and
wherein the images can be separated based on polarization.

30. (cancelled)

31. (previously presented) The display system of claim 28, wherein the display devices are liquid crystal displays.

32. (previously presented) A system providing a pair of superpositioned images separable by polarization, comprising two liquid crystal display panels arranged at an obtuse angle relative to each other and a beam splitter at the bisectrix of the angle.

33. (cancelled)

34. (previously presented) The system of claim 32, wherein each liquid crystal display panel is of a size and shape capable of providing a directly viewed image.

35. (previously presented) A method of displaying stereo images, comprising simultaneously displaying a left image on a first display and a right image on a second display at an obtuse angle to the first display such that the left and right images have optical polarization, and using a beam splitter so positioned relative to the two displays that one can be viewed directly through the beam splitter and the other can be viewed by reflected light from the beam splitter combining those images in a common light path such that the optical polarization of the left image portion and the right image portion are different in such common light path such that the image portions can be separated based on optical polarization.

36. (previously presented) A method of presenting a stereoscopic image for viewing, comprising presenting a left eye image on a display, presenting a right eye image on another display that is at an obtuse angle relative to the first mentioned display, both said presenting steps presenting such images having optical polarization, and using a beam splitter that is so positioned relative to the two displays combining in a substantially common light path the respective images such that the respective images in the common light path have different optical polarization, whereby the images can be separated based on polarization so that one image can be viewed directly through the beam splitter by one eye and the other can be viewed by reflected light from the beam splitter by the other eye.

37. (previously presented) A display system comprising:
a pair of display devices, the display devices providing respective polarized light outputs, the display devices being at an obtuse angle to each other; and
a beam splitter so positioned relative to the two display devices at the bisectrix of said angle to combine images from the display devices whereby one image is transmitted by the beam splitter and the other image is reflected by the beam splitter to provide for viewing of images from the display devices.

38. (previously presented) The display system of claim 24, wherein the beam splitter combines images while rotating the plane of linear polarization or sense of circular polarized light.

39. (previously presented) The display system of claim 24, wherein at least part of the first display other than said corresponding area is directly viewable.

40. (previously presented) The display system of claim 1, wherein the light incident on the beam splitter from the two displays has circular polarization in the same sense, and wherein the images can be separated based on polarization.